VYSHKIND, F., arkhitektor; TSAPLIN, V., inzh.

Landscaping state farm settlements on the Golodnaya Steppe. Zhil.stroi. no.3:28-30 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Golodnaya Steppe--State farms)
(Golodnaya Steppe--Landscape architecture)

VYSHKIND, F.

Construction with large precast building blocks in the Golodnaya Steppe. Sel'. stroi. 16 no.9:7-8 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Glavnyy arkhitektor Glavgolodnostepstroya.
(Golodnaya Steppe--Construction industry)
(Sand-lime products)

VYSHKIND, G. YA.

FA 4/49T100

USSR/Radio Receivers May 48
Efficiency, Industrial

"'The Largest Receiver' - A Conversation With G. Ya. Vyshkind, Chief Engineer of the Aleksandrovsk Radio Factory" 1 p

"Radio" No 5

Subject plant manufactures the "Rekord" receiver, largest made in the USSR. Present Five-Year Plan for this plant calls for manufacture of 500,000 receivers. Gives past production and expected future production, measures adopted to lower production costs of the plant.

FDB 4/49T100

NEYSHTADT, Semen Zakharovich; ROSSIYANSKIY, Lev Savel'yevich; VYSHKIND, G.Ya., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Technology of the manufacture of components and units for radio sets] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia detalei i uzlov radioapparatury. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 431 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(Radio--Equipment and supplies)

VYSHKIND, L.Ya.

Measuring worm cutters. Izm.tekh.:[illegible]e.3:67-69 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Gearing--Measurement)

Vyshkind, L. Ya.

AUTHOR: Vyshkind, L.Ya.

TITLE: The Instruction "141-55" Has to Be Supplemented (Dopolnit' instruktsiyu "141-55") 115-5-44/44

PERIODICAL: "Izmeritel'naya Tekhnika", No 5, Sep-Oct 1957, p 96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The "141-55" instruction concerns indicators and, in particular, the accuracy of them after repair. The required accuracy cannot be achieved in repair at the plants using these instruments due to a lack of spare parts. As a result, the majority of indicators have to be discarded after only a short period of exploitation. The author suggests continuing the use of such indicators and to mark them as "class III", provided their error does not exceed 20 microns in 1 mm.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

VYSHKIND, L.Ya.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3585

Eydes, Iosif Grigor'yevich, Liliya Yakovlevna Vyshkind, Gennadiy Osipovich Arkhipov, and Arkadiy Mikhaylovich Mironov

Tekhnicheskiy kontrol' detaley v priborostroyenii (Inspection of Parts in the Instrument Industry) 2d ed., rev. and enl. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1959. 520 p. 5,800 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: S. A. Mayorov; Ed.: M. A. Aptekman; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Kontorovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in the instrument and shipbuilding industries. It can also be used by students of tekhnikums and schools of higher education specializing in instrument manufacture.

COVERAGE: The book describes measuring and inspection methods for typical metal parts of instruments. A description of testing methods for metals and the principles of maintaining unity of measures are presented. No personalities are mentioned. There are 57 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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EYDES, Iosif Grigor'yevich; VYSHKIND, Liliya Yakovlevna; ARKHIPOV, Gennadiy Osipovich; MIRONOV, Arkadiy Mikhaylovich; MAYOROV, S.A., nauchnyy red.; APTEKMAN, M.A., red.; KONTOROVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Technical tests of parts in the manufacture of instruments] Tekhnicheskii kontrol' detalei v priborostroenii. Izd.2., perer. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1959. 520 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Measuring instruments--Testing)

VYSHKIND, L.Ya.

Revise Instruction no.141-55. Izm.tekh. no.5:96 S-O '57.
(MLRA 10:9)
(Measuring instruments--Repairing--Standards)

SMOLENSKIY, Boris Lipovich; ROKHLENKO, Mikhail Abramovich; REYZINA, Gita Lipovna; VYSHKIND, L.Ya., red.

[Devices for measuring the diameters of annular grooves in holes] Pribory dlia izmereniia diametrov kol'tsevykh kanavok v otverstiiakh. Leningrad, 1965. 21 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

VYSHKIND, L. YA.

Eydes, I. G. and Vyshkind, L. Ya. - "Measurement of gear wheels," (With editorial notes), Priborostroyeniye, Issue 5, 1948, p. 12-24.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

VYSHKIND, P.

On the "Chimkent." Rech. transp. 21 no.3:18-19 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Freighters)

VYSHKIND, P.

Photographic report from a progressive ship. Rech. transp. 20 no.9:8-10 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Inland water transportation)

VYSHKIND, P.

Those who look forward. Rech. transp. 22 no.3:20-22 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Inland water transportation—Employees)

VYSHKIND, P.

For half a million piston rings per year. Rech. transp. 22 no.3:28 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Piston rings)

VYSHKIND, P.

New harbor on the Lena River. Rech. transp. 21 no.1:16-17 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Lena River—Harbors)
(Osetrovo—Harbor)

VYSHKO, G.F.

Operation of cone-shaped rock dumps at the Yenakiyevo Coke-Oven Plant. Koks i khim. no.12:16-17 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Yenakiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Yenakiyevo—Coal preparation)

89054

S/107/61/000/001/001/002
E192/E382

6.4500

AUTHOR: Vyshkov, Ye., Engineer

TITLE: Radio Station "Nedra-1"

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1961, No. 1, pp. 15 - 17 + 4 plates

TEXT: The transceiver "Nedra-1" was principally designed for geological teams but it can be used in transport and in farming. The whole equipment is housed in an enlarged microtelephone. The transceiver permits telephone communications up to distances of 30 km and operates on frequencies between 1 600 and 2 000 kc/s. There are four different production series operating at the following fixed frequencies:
Series A ... 1 640 kc/s; Series B ... 1 730 kc/s;
Series C ... 1 850 kc/s; Series D ... 1 935 kc/s.
The intermediate frequency in all receivers is 500 kc/s and the normal operating distance is 5 km when the equipment is fitted with a rod antenna of 1 m in length; with a more elaborate inclined antenna a distance of 30 km is achieved. The transceiver comprises 14 pencil-type sub-miniature tubes, type 1*24B (1Zh24B), and 1 tube type 2P5B (2P5B); 9 tubes

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S/107/61/000/001/001/002
E192/E382

Radio Station "Nedra-1"

operate in the receiver and 9 in the transmitter (3 tubes being shared by the receiver and the transmitter). The sensitivity of the receiver is better than 0.5 μV for the output power of 1 mW. The bandwidth of the receiver is 3 kc/s. The output power of the transmitter at the antenna is 0.2 to 0.3 W. The transmission bandwidth is 4 kc/s (only the lower sideband being used). The frequency stability of the equipment is 2×10^{-4}. When the receiver is used alone, it consumes 0.45 W, while the transmitter requires 2.5 W. The batteries provided with the equipment have a normal life of 25 hours. The receiver in the equipment is based on the usual superheterodyne system. A block schematic and a detailed circuit diagram of the equipment are given. Plates illustrating the details of the physical layout of the tubes and components are also included. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu.G.

Effect of cold treatment on the mechanical properties of tool steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.10:111-118 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Tool steel)
(Metals at low temperatures)

129-10-8/12

AUTHOR: Vyshkovskiy, Yu.G. and Yurgenson, A.A., Engineers.

TITLE: Influence of cold treatment on certain mechanical properties of high alloy, case-hardened steels. (Vliyaniye obrabotki kholodom na nekotoryye mekhanicheskiye svoystva vysokolegirovannykh tsementovannykh staley)

PERIODICAL: "Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov" (Metallurgy and Metal Treatment), 1957, No.10, pp. 33-35 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Introduction into industry of cold treatment for eliminating the residual austenite in the cemented layer of the high alloy steels 18XHBA, 18XHMA and 12X2H4A involves considerable difficulties, as was mentioned in several published papers (2) to (5). Some authors pointed out that cold treatment affects adversely the mechanical properties of cemented specimens, i.e. not only the ductility but also the strength values and Sadovskiy, V.D. et alii (7) attributed this adverse effect to the formation of micro-cracks and Sokolov, K.N. (9) recommends using cold treatment only for components which are not very highly stressed. The authors of this paper consider it of interest to compare the influence of cold treatment on the mechanical properties of the specimens for various distributions of the residual austenite in the cemented layer. For this purpose, they subjected 30 ground specimens, 10x10x120 mm

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Influence of cold treatment on certain mechanical properties of high alloy, case-hardened steels. (Cont.)

of the steel 18XHBA to cementation at 890 C for 9 hours, using a solid carburisation agent, whereby a cementation depth of 0.80 mm was obtained. After the cementation process, one batch of the specimens was cooled in oil, whilst the other was cooled in air inside the case-hardening box. After cementation, all the specimens were cooled to -78 C and held at that temperature for 3 hours and, following that, they were tempered at 150 C for 2 hours. Some of the specimens were then tested directly for static bending whilst others were tested for static bending after grinding off 0.05 and 0.10 mm at 2 opposite edges ; in the latter case, the ground edges were perpendicular to the direction of the bending load. The results are entered in Tables 1 and 2. An increase in the cooling speed after case-hardening, which prevents the formation of troostite skin in that part of the case-hardened layer which contains free carbides, brings about an improvement in the mechanical properties of low temperature treated specimens as compared with those which were cooled slowly and where conditions for formation of a troostite edge are more favourable. Removal of a part of the case-hardened layer by grinding improves the mechanical

Influence of cold treatment on certain mechanical properties of high alloy, case-hardened steels. (Cont.)

properties of all the specimens and the improvement is more pronounced in the slowly-cooled specimens; after grinding off 0.1 mm, the mechanical properties of both groups of specimens were almost equal.

There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 13 Slavic references.

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VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu.G.; YURGENSON, A.A.

Preventing cracking in welded cutting tools. Stan.i instr. 26 no.9:20-21 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Cutting tools)

18.7100

77593
SOV/129-60-2-6/13

AUTHOR: Vyshkovskiy, Yu. G. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat Treatment of Metals. Effect of Water and Water Solution Temperatures on Crack Formation in Quenching

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 2, pp 32-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since the above subject has been inadequately studied and no unanimous opinion formed about it in literature, the author investigated quenching of six types of steel (shown in Table 1) in different quenching media. Temperatures of 20, 40, 60, and 80° C were used for water as well as 10% NaCl and 30% NaOH water solutions to serve as quenching media. Specimens were heated in an electric chamber furnace to the upper limit of the temperature range recommended for the above steels. Holding time was 5 to 20 minutes depending on the diameter of the specimen. Six specimens of each type of steel were quenched, and after complete cooling,

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Heat Treatment of Metals. Effect of Water and Water Solution Temperatures on Crack Formation in Quenching

77593
SOV/129-50-2-6/13

Table 1.

Designation of Steel	Chemical composition, %					Dimensions of specimens, mm	
	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Diameter	Length
45	0,45	0,29	0,73	0,05	0,12	10	80
65	0,69	0,33	0,59	0,06	—	10	80
40Kh	0,38	0,20	0,53	1,07	0,17	8	50
50KhN	0,47	0,22	0,60	0,78	1,10	13,5	50
ShKh15	1,07	0,22	0,33	1,65	—	5	100
KhBGx	0,97	0,16	1,09	0,92	—	13,5	50

* 1,18% W.

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inspected for cracks by eightfold magnification. The inspection was repeated 48 hours later, after which hardness was determined. As seen from Table 2, the tendency of steel toward crack formation increases as water or water solution temperatures are increased. However, at temperatures of quenching media exceeding 40 to 60° C the number of steel 45 and 65 specimens with cracks decreased. This is due to the fact that quenching these steels in preheated media decreases hardness. Quenching in salt and alkali solutions at all of the above temperatures produces higher and more uniform hardness and decreases crack susceptibility as compared to water quenching. KHV6 and ShKh15-steels showed no sensitivity toward water preheating. The author proved this to be due to the lower temperature of martensitic transformation range and presence of larger amounts of lamellar austenite by quenching decarburized specimens. Table 2 shows that decarburized KV6- and ShKh15-steel specimens have the same sensitivity to preheating of water as all other steel

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Table 2

Designation of steel	No. of specimens with cracks (T) and Rockwell hardness (RC)* after quenching in quenching medium, at temperature °C																			
	Water								10% Solution NaCl								30% Solution NaOH							
	20		40		60		80		20		40		60		80		20		40		60		80	
	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC
46	1	59,5	4	58	3	52,5	—	39	—	60,5	—	60,5	1	57	1	48	—	60	—	61	2	56,5	—	46,5
65	2	62,5	6	60	3	49,5	—	37,5	—	63	1	61	5	54,5	—	43	—	62,5	—	62	4	53,5	—	41,5
40Kh	—	56	—	54,5	3	53,5	3	52,5	—	57,5	—	58	1	56	2	55,5	—	56	1	55,5	4	54,5	1	51
50KhN	—	60	1	60,5	5	58,5	6	57	—	60,5	—	60	3	59,5	4	59	—	61	—	60	1	58	1	58,5

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Table 2 Cont'd

77593, SOV/129-60-2-6/13

Designation of steel	No. of specimens with cracks (T) and Rockwell hardness (RC)* after quenching in quenching medium, at temperature °C																							
	Water								10% Solution NaCl								30% Solution NaOH							
	20		40		60		80		20		40		60		80		20		40		60		80	
	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC	T	RC
KhVG	—	64,5	—	63,5	—	62	—	60,5	1	64	—	63,5	—	63	—	61	—	64	—	63,5	—	62	—	60
ShKh 15	1	64	—	64	—	61	—	60,5	—	65,5	—	65	—	62,5	—	60	1	65,5	—	64	—	61	—	60,5
KhVG **	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
ShKh **	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—

* Average hardness as a result of 18 tests.

** Specimens decarbonized before quenching.

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Heat Treatment of Metals. Effect of Water and Water Solution Temperatures on Crack Formation in Quenching

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specimens investigated. Experiments confirmed that, (1) preheating of water and water solutions enhances crack formation of quenched (to martensite formation) medium carbon steels. High carbon steels are affected by water preheating only when a decarburized layer is present; (2) At similar temperatures, water solutions of NaCl and NaOH produce more uniform hardness and less cracks than water without additions. Such solutions are recommended as quenching media in cases when it is impossible to use stage-wise or intermittent hardening of carbon steel components; (3) The above conclusions refer to simple-shape 5 to 15 mm diam components. There are 3 figures; 4 tables; and 8 references; 6 Soviet, 1 French, 1 Belgian.

ASSOCIATION: Warsaw Machine Building Plant (Varshavskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod)

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VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.

Effect of the temperature of water and water solutions on crack formation during hardening. Metalloved.i term.obr.met. no.2: 32-37 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Varshavskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Steel--Hardening)

SOV/137-59-3-7003

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 296 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vyshkovskiy, Yu. G., Yurgenson, A. A.

TITLE: A Novel Technological Process of Heat Treatment of Atomizer Housings (Novyy tekhnologicheskiy protsess termicheskoy obrabotki korpusov raspyliteley)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 68, pp 132-140

ABSTRACT: Heat treatment of all atomizer housings made of steel 18KhNVA is carried out in accordance with the following procedures: Pack carburizing at a temperature of 880-900°C until a carburized layer 0.5-0.8 mm deep had been obtained (exposure time 3.5-4 hrs); cooling in air in closed boxes to a temperature of 70° or lower. Components which had successfully passed metallographic inspection are removed and placed into a cooler unit (direct contact with dry ice) for a period of 2 hours; after drying at 100°, they are wiped dry and are then subjected to individual hardness testing (R_A=82). This is followed by tempering in an oil bath at a temperature of 220-240° for a period of 5 hours. After tempering, 5-10% of the components are again subjected to hardness testing (R_A=79-81), and the entire batch

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A Novel Technological Process of Heat Treatment of Atomizer Housings

is then transferred to the machine shop for final machining. The new heat-treatment technology proved to be stable and reliable under shop conditions. The degree of deformation was reduced, better fits between the atomizer housing and the needle valve were attained, and the occurrence of rejects due to jammed needle valves was eliminated.

A. B.

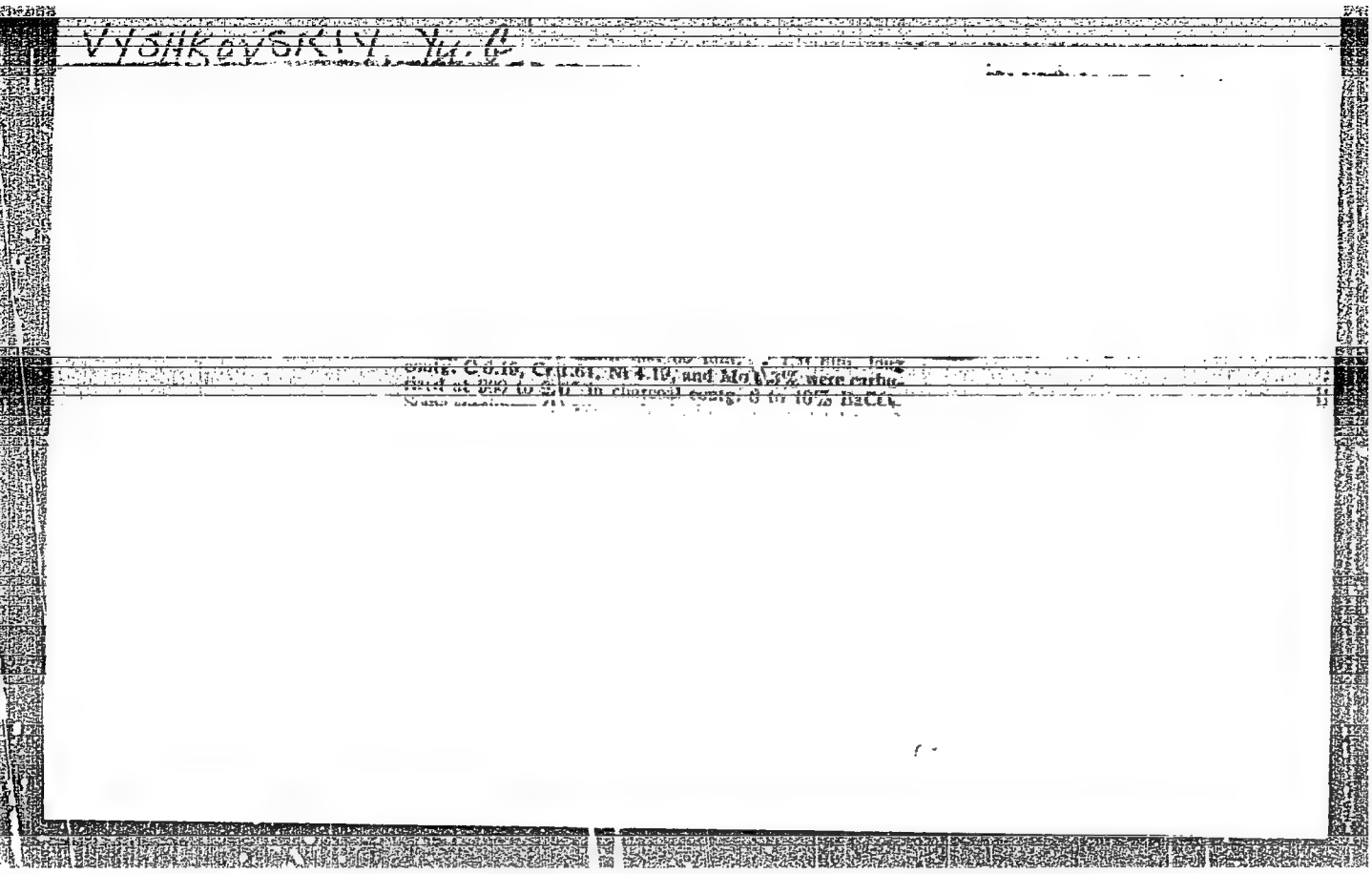
Card 2/2

VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu. G.

VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzhener; YURGENSON, A.A., inzhener.

Effect of cold treatment on some mechanical properties of high alloy cementation steels. Metalloved.i obr.met. no.10:33-36 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Metals, Effect of temperature on)



AUTHOR: Vyshkovskiy, Yu. G., Engineer 129-58-8-9/16

TITLE: Softening Treatment of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels (Smyagchayushchaya obrabotka vysokolegirovannykh tsementovannykh staley)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 8, pp 43-46 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of case hardened components frequently involves machining after case hardening. For improving the machineability usually high temperature tempering at 650 to 700°C for 6 to 10 hours is carried out, as a result of which the hardness of the case hardened layer of most steels is reduced to 22-28 R_C ensuring good machineability. However, such a treatment is unsatisfactory for high alloy steels of the type 18KhNVA. After 6 to 10 hours holding at 640 to 650°C the hardness of the case hardened layer is usually 40 to 45 R_C; an increase of the holding duration of 40 to 60 hours reduces the hardness to 35-40 R_C and frequently a holding time of 70 to 80 hours is required for reducing the hardness to the necessary value. Tempering twice with holding times of 10 to 12 hours each brings about a reduction in the total duration of the

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Softening Treatment of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels

softening treatment but even this treatment does not always ensure the required hardness, in addition to the fact that there are considerable differences in the tendency to softening between individual batches of components which are case hardened simultaneously. For elucidating the causes of this differences the changes in hardness are compared which were obtained during tempering of specimens with various micro-structures of the case hardened layer. By changing the composition of the carburiser and the temperature and duration of the carburisation process as well as the speed of cooling after carburisation, three characteristic types of micro-structures were obtained (Figs.1-3, plate facing p 40) on specimens of the Steel 18KhNVA of a single melt. A part of the specimens with a micro-structure as shown in Fig.3 was subjected to low temperature treatment after case hardening. Thus, altogether four batches of specimens were prepared with treatments prior to tempering as enumerated in Table 1, p 44. For protecting the surface against decarburisation the specimens were coated with a 20 micron thick layer of Cr prior to tempering

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Softening Treatment of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels

(for 6 hours at temperatures of 560 to 680°C with temperature steps of 20°C). Three specimens of each batch were subjected to treble tempering at 640°C with holding times of 6 hours each time. After tempering the chromium layer was ground off and the hardness was measured with a Rockwell instrument using a load of 150 kg; the results are entered in Table 2 and the graph, Fig.4. The hardness of the specimens of one batch as a function of the speed of cooling after tempering is graphed in Fig.5. On the basis of the obtained results, the following conclusions are arrived at: the micro-structure of the case hardened layer of 18KhNVA type steels shows a considerable influence on the hardness of the layer after softening treatment. The obtained increased hardness is due to presence in the case hardened layer of a large quantity of residual austenite or of free carbides. For obtaining satisfactory results of the softening treatment and reducing its duration it is necessary to avoid over-saturation with carbon of the case hardened layer by using low intensity carburisers; the

 residual austenite in the case hardened layer should

Softening Treatment of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels

preferably be decomposed by low temperature treatment prior to high temperature tempering and this permits reducing the number of tempering operations. It is necessary to take into consideration the possibility of repeated hardening of the carbon over-saturated surface layers of components during cooling after the tempering; to avoid repeated hardening the tempering temperature should not exceed 620 to 630°C and the cooling after tempering should be slow.
There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 3 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Varshavskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod
(Warsaw Machine Building Works)

1. Steel--Heat treatment 2. Steel--Machining

VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.

Softening treatment of high-alloy, cemented steels. Metalloved. i obr. met. no.8:43-46 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Varshavskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.
(Cementation (Metallurgy)) (Tempering)
(Steel alloys--Metallography)

129-2-4/10

AUTHOR: Vyshkovskiy, Yu. G., Ing. (Warsaw)

TITLE: The Effect of Tempering Prior to Hardening on the Properties of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels. (Vliyenie otpuska pered zakalkoy na svoystva vysokolegirovannykh tsementovannykh staley).

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i obrabotka metallov, 1957, No. 2, pp. 23-27, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: It was established that the micro-hardness of the layer and the strength after hardening of the carburized specimens in which the residual austenite was fully decomposed by tempering at 350°C are of the same quality as the properties of the specimens treated according to A.N. Zhironkin's method, who found that there is considerable reduction in the quantity of residual austenite in a layer, as a result of application of high temperature tempering of carburized specimens prior to the hardening process. Since the effect of preliminary tampering at 350°C on the properties of the steel is favourable, the author recommends the utilisation of this process in practical work. It is necessary, however, to take into consideration the fact that the disintegration time of

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TITLE: The Effect of Tempering Prior to Hardening on the Properties of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels. (Vliyenie otpuska pered zakalkoy na svoystva vysokolegirovannikh tsementovannykh staley).

the residual austenite during tempering, in the range 300-350°C, is determined by the micro-structure of the layer and increased appreciably in the presence of larger isolated sections of residual austenite. If treatment, as recommended by Sadovskiy (2), i.e. tampering between 300° and 350°C prior to hardening, is to be introduced, it is necessary to establish experimentally the required holding time which will ensure reliably the complete disintegration of the residual austenite in the given component at 350°C. For these reasons the author does not recommend using the new method for specimens case hardened to a considerable depth, and which are cooled rapidly after the carburization process. The conclusions are based on studies of the disintegration of residual austenite in the carburized layer during tempering carried out on specimens of 13 mm dia. and 30 mm length, containing 0.19% C, 1.64% Cr, 4.19% Ni, 0.3% Mo, which were carburized at 900 to 920°C in a charcoal carburizing agent with 8 to 10% $BaCO_3$.

Card 2/4 Martensite nuclei influence the disintegration of austenite

129-2-4/10

TITLE: The Effect of Tempering Prior to Hardening on the Properties of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels. (Vliyenie otpuska pered zakalkoy na svoystva vysokolegirovannykh tsementovannykh staley).

at medium tempering temperatures. The mechanical properties are compared with those subsequently used for micro-structural investigations. Batches of twenty specimens each were subjected to tempering at 650°C for three hours, 350°C for three hours and one batch of twenty was not subjected to tempering at all. The hardening was in oil after 20 min holding times at 780, 820, 860 and 900°C, respectively. The tempering was effected in an oil bath with a holding time of two hours at 120°C. The graphs, Fig. 4, p. 25, indicate the bending strength of the various specimens as a function of the hardening temperature and the condition of preliminary heat treatment. The graphs, Fig. 5, p. 26, give the sag during bending of case hardened specimens as a function of the hardening temperature and the conditions of preliminary heat treatment, while Fig. 6, p. 26, gives the micro-hardness at various depths of carburized specimens of the various batches hardened at 820°C. Fig. 7 (insert) shows the micro-

card 3/4 structure of the carburized layers of specimens of two batches

129-2-4/10

TITLE: The Effect of Tempering Prior to Hardening on the Properties of High Alloy Case Hardened Steels. (Vliyanie otpuska pered zakalkoy na svoystva vysokolegirovannykh tsementovannykh staley).

hardened at 820°C. Figs. 1-3 (insert) show respectively the micro-structures of specimens of two batches after case hardening, after case hardening and tempering for three hours, and after tempering at 750°C for three hours.

The text contains 3 sets of graphs and 4 photographs (the latter inserted between pp. 32-33.) There are 4 references, 3 of which are slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Warsaw Mechanical Works (Varshavskiy Mekhanicheskiy Zavod)

PRESENTED BY: ---

SUBMITTED: ---

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

BLANK, Shlioma Pinkhusovich; BELYAVSKAYA, Maia Iosifovna; VYSHKVARTSEVA, Liliya Timofeyevna; BARAKIN, A.P., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red.

[Performance analysis of enterprises operating in inland navigation] Analiz raboty eksploatatsionnykh predpriiatii rechnogo flota. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 171 p. (MIRA 18:7)

BELYAVSKAYA, M., kand. ekonom. nauk; VYSHKVARTSEVA, L., kand. ekonom. nauk

Analyzing the financial results of the Repair and Operating Center. Rech. transp. 23 no.12:41-44 D '64. (MIRA 18:6)

VYSHKVARKO, G. S., jt. au.

Shaped casting from magnesium alloys Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obor. promyshl., 1952. 202 p. (53-36771)

TS560.K7

1. Magnesium alloys - Founding. I. Vyshkvarko, G. S., jt. au.

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.S.

SHCHERYAKOV, Aleksey Alekseyevich; VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.S., red.; RAKOV, S.I. tekhn.red.

[Mechanical drawing manual for young workers] Spravochnik po cherchheniiu dlia molodogo rabochego. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 172 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Mechanical drawing)

VYSHLOV, A.I.

LIVSHITS, I.Yu.; VYSHLOV, A.I.

Useful booklet ("Based on local raw materials" by I.IU. Livshits, A.I. Vyshlov. Book review). Sov. potreb. koop. no.1:47 Ja '58. (Ukholovo District--Food industry) (MIRA 11:1)

VYSHLOV V.

VAYSBURG, L., konstruktor; VYSHLOV, V., konstruktor

PTB-2 loader. Mor.flot 18 no.3:22-23 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. TSentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro No.1 Ministerstva morskogo flota.
(Loading and unloading)

89077
S/169/61/000/001/004/011
A005/A001

9.9842 (1041, 1046, 1060)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 1, p. 6, # 6G39

AUTHORS: Filonenko, V. A., Checha, V. A., Zelenkov, V. Ye., Vyshlov, V. P.

TITLE: The Determination of the Horizontal Speed of Motion of Ionospheric Heterogeneities From Recordings of Fadings at Three Spaced Points

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te", 1959, No. 37, pp. 384-387

TEXT: Results are presented of observations of the drifts of heterogeneities in the ionosphere, which were carried out by the ionospheric laboratory of the Siberian Physicotechnical Institute in the period from September 1957 to March 1958 according to the program of the IGY. The equipment for measuring the drift rate by the method of spaced reception with small base is briefly described. The processing of the recordings was carried out in the main by the "similar fading" method. It is shown that, as a rule, the speeds in the F2-layer (100-120 m/sec) are higher than the speeds in the E-layer (80-90 m/sec). For both layers, the speeds are higher in winter than in autumn. During magnetic storms, the drift speed considerably increases, particularly sharply in the F2-layer. It is shown

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The Determination of the Horizontal Speed of Motion of Ionospheric Heterogeneities From Recordings of Fadings at Three Spaced Points

that the drift speeds have regular diurnal and seasonal regularities. For the E-layer, the north component of the speed has in autumn a constant component of about 30 m/sec directed northwards, and in winter of about 40 m/sec directed southwards. The east component has in autumn a constant component of about 25 m/sec directed eastwards. For the F2-layer, the meridional component is directed northwards in autumn (about 50 m/sec), and southwards in winter (about 30 m/sec). The latitude component is directed westwards in autumn (25 m/sec), in winter it has no predominant direction. The harmonic analysis of the speeds showed that in the E-layer the 12-hours-component predominates, and in the F2-layer, fluctuations with the 24-hours period are observed besides half-diurnal fluctuations.

E. Kazimirovskiy

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

GETLING, Boris Vladimirovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.S., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Reading diagrams and drawings of electrical installations] Chtenie skhem i chertezhei elektroustanovok. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 179 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Electric engineering) (Mechanical drawing)

MATVEYEV, Arkadiy Arkad'yevich; BORISOV, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; BARANOVSKIY, M.A., nauchnyy red.; VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.S., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Mechanical drawing] Cherchenie. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 279 p. (MIRA 13:10)

(Mechanical drawing--Study and teaching)

YANKOVSKIY, Konstantin Artem'yevich; BOTVINNIKOV, A.D., kand.pedagog. nauk, nauchnyy red.; VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.S., red.; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Teaching mechanical drawing in technical schools] Prepodavanie chercheniia v tekhnikumakh. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 162 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Mechanical drawing--Study and teaching)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I. S.

LEVITSKIY, Vladimir Sergeyevich; VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.S., redaktor; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Inscriptions on training and industrial drawings] Nadpisi na uchebnykh i proizvodstvennykh chertezhakh. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 113 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Mechanical drawing)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

An outstanding Baltic port. Mor.i rech.flot 13 no.1:25-26 My '53.
(MLRA 6:10)
(Leningrad--Harbor)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S. A.,

"North-West Passage,"(Chronicles of the North; Yearbook of Historical Geography, History of Geographical Discoveries and Exploration of the North) v. 2, Moscow, Geografgiz, 1957, 279 p. (Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kommisiya po problemam Severa).

Editorial Board: Andreyev, A. I., Belov, M. I., Burkhanov, V. F., Yefimov, A. V. (Resp. Ed.), Chernenko, M. B. (Deputy Resp. Ed.) and Shcherbakov, D. I.; Ed.: Vorontsova, A. I.; Tech. Ed.: Kosheleva, S. M.; Map. Ed.: Mal'chevskiy, G. N.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for readers interested in the Soviet Arctic.

COVERAGE: The present volume, the second of a series of three, is a collection of 27 articles by various authors presenting an historical account of the exploration and economic development of the Soviet North. A small part of the book is devoted to Arctic areas beyond the confines of the Soviet Union. The aim of the book is to contribute to an understanding of the physical geography, cartography, ethnography, and economy of the Soviet North through a historical survey of these factors. A large number of authors, explorers, scientists, travellers, pilots, navigators, etc., are cited.

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A.; BURMISTROV, M.M.; ZABELIN, V.G.; KRUGLOVA, Ye.M., red.

[Chartering of merchant ships] Frakht[illegible] torgovykh sudov. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 185 p. (MIRA 18:2)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, Semen Abramovich; SAVEL'YEV, A.A., red.; SERKO, G.S., red.; BELICHEVA, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Global sea lanes and navigation; sketches] Mirovye morskie puti i sudokhodstvo; ocherki. Pod red. A.A.Savel'eva. Izd.2. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 499 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Navigation)

ACC NR: AR6013644 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/010/D091/D091

AUTHOR: Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N.; Gnyp, R. G.; Stefans'kyy, I. V.

TITLE: Dispersion of the refracting capacity of synthetic rubies

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10D670

REF SOURCE: Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz. L'viv, 1964, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: ruby optic material, refractive index, synthetic material

TRANSLATION: The dispersion of the refracting capacity of synthetic rubies was measured in the 300-740 mm spectral region for temperatures varying from -190°C to +400°C. Polarized light was used. Dispersion capacity was determined by the diffraction method of I. V. Oreimov. A visual method of determining the index of refraction of crystals at temperatures different from room temperature is introduced. The method is based on the "slipping" on the diffraction pattern with the temperature changes of the sample. The Sellmeier formula approximately describes the experimental curves for the spectral dependence of the indices of refraction for both rays.

SUB CODE: 20,11

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6035045 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/D091/D091

AUTHOR: Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N.; Kulik, L. M.; Romanyuk, M. O.

TITLE: Optical properties of some alkali halide crystals in the spectral range 2000 to 800 Å

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8D707

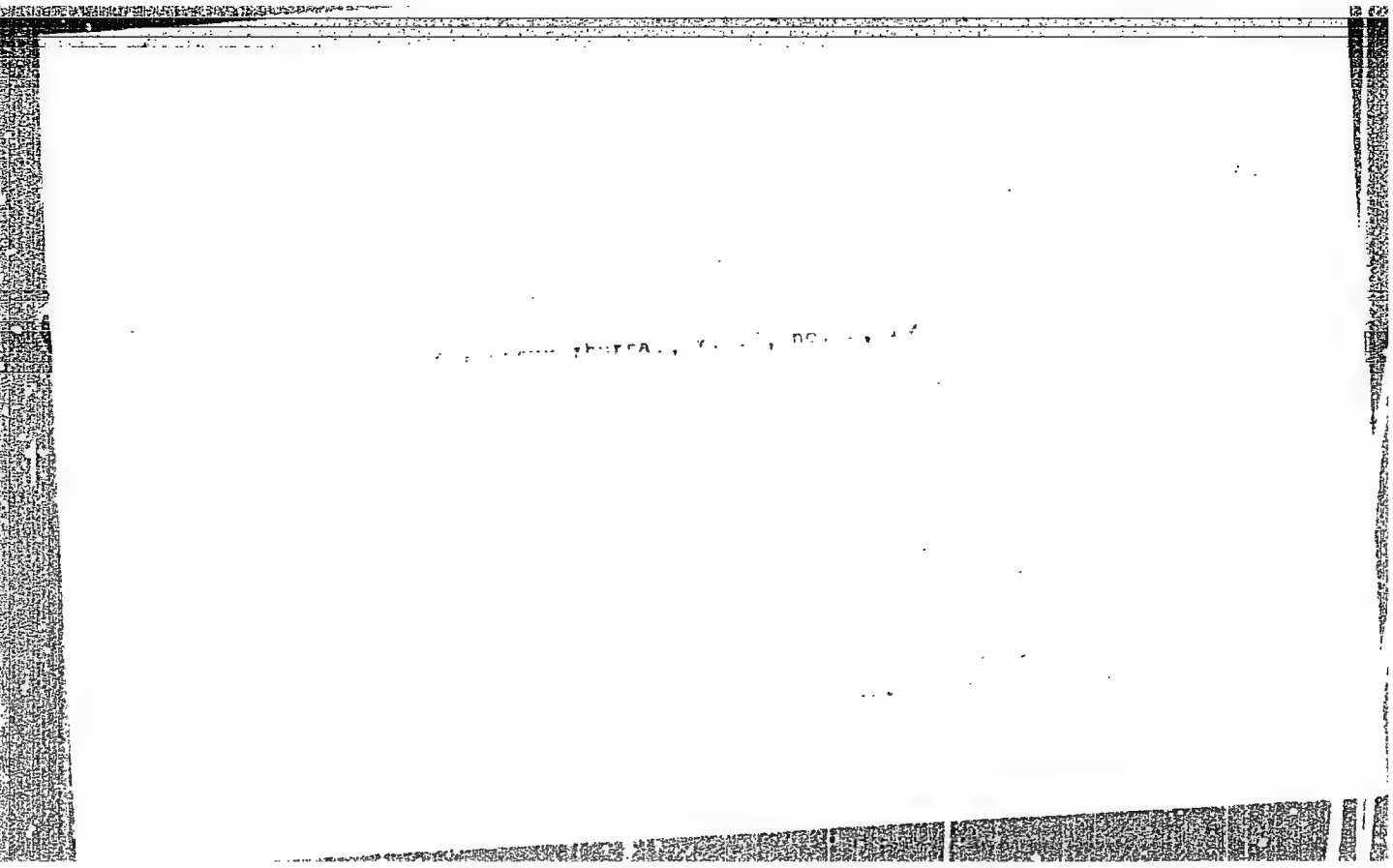
REF SOURCE: Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz., no. 2, 1965, 32-34

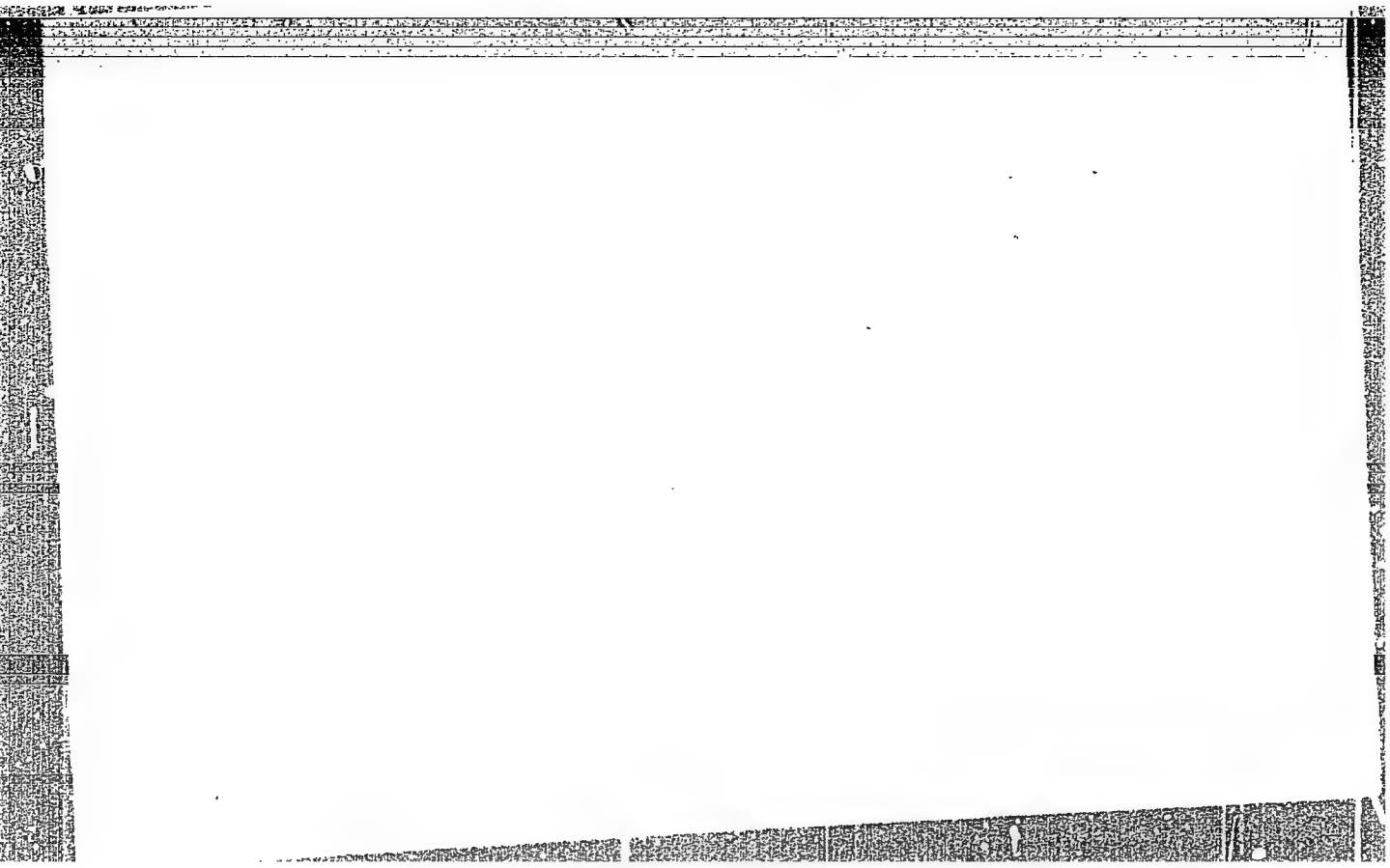
TOPIC TAGS: optic property, crystallization, sodium iodide crystal, lithium fluoride crystal, single crystal, alkali halide crystal

ABSTRACT: The reflecting power of sodium iodide thallium and lithium fluoride single crystals have been measured in the energy field 6—15 ev. The effect of changes of the crystallization temperature and chemical activity of salts on their reflecting power is observed. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 1/1





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961410016-2"

VYSHEPOL'SKII, SEMEN ABRAMOVICH

VYSHEPOL'SKII, SEMEN ABRAMOVICH. Mirovoi transport i mirovoe khoziaistvo. Moskva, 1929. 174 p. diagrs. (Populiarnaia seriia, "Mirovoe khoziaistvo"; pod red. Sh.M. Dvolaitskogo i N.G. Petrova.)

DLC: Unclass.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

VYSHESLAVSKIY, N. L.

Chairman: Electrotechnical Department At Ship Building Institute.

On - Ship Building Institute. Pedagogical Institute. Technicum for Construction of Naval Craft. Nikolayev, Nikolay-evskaya O., Ukraine.

Soviet Source: N: "Bol'Shevistkoye Znamya (Bolshevik Banner) 16 Jan. 46 Odessa

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island" Report No. 19241, on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division.

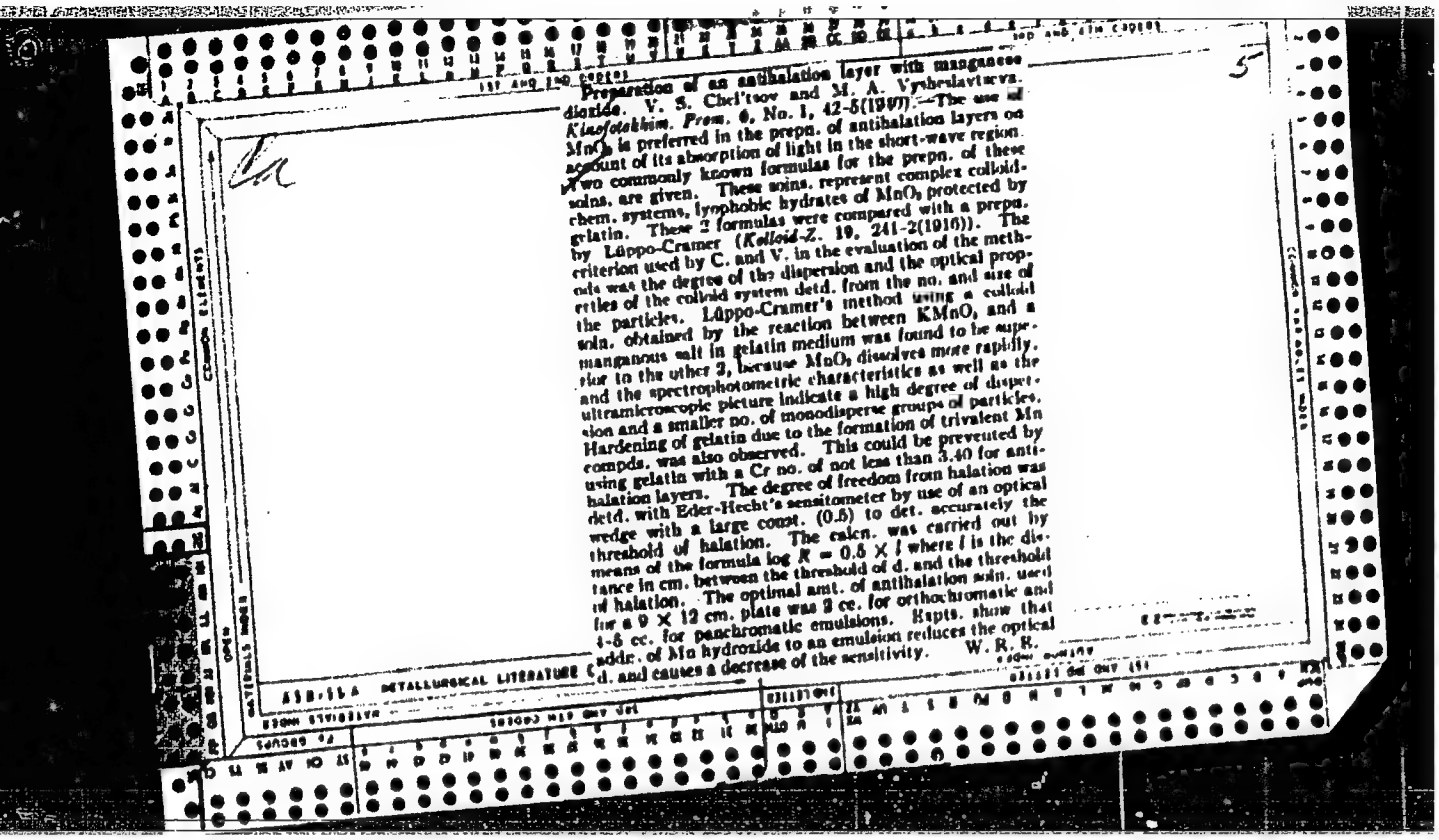
VYSHESLAVTSEV, A., inzhener.

Vegetable storage barn with a vaulted precast roof. Sel'. stroi. 11 no.4:20-22 '56 [i.e. '57]. (MLRA 10:6)
(Precast concrete construction) (Vegetables--Storage)

VYSHESLAVTSEVA, M.A., khudozhnik-model'yery; BOZHNEVA, K.Ye., khudozhnik-model'yery.

Broaden the assortment of fabrics for children's wear. Tekst.prom. 16 no.5:61-62 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Obshchesoyuznyy Dom modely.
(Textile fabrics)



Preparation of an antihalation layer with manganese dioxide. V. S. Chel'tsov and M. A. Vyshelavtseva. *Kinofotokhim. Prom.* 6, No. 1, 42-5(1947).—The use of MnO_2 is preferred in the prepn. of antihalation layers on account of its absorption of light in the short-wave region. Two commonly known formulas for the prepn. of these sols. are given. These sols. represent complex colloid-chem. systems, lyophobic hydrates of MnO_2 protected by gelatin. These 2 formulas were compared with a prepn. by Lüppo-Cramer (*Kolloid-Z.* 19, 241-2(1916)). The criterion used by C. and V. in the evaluation of the methods was the degree of the dispersion and the optical properties of the colloid system detd. from the no. and size of the particles. Lüppo-Cramer's method using a colloid sol. obtained by the reaction between $KMnO_4$ and a manganous salt in gelatin medium was found to be superior to the other 2, because MnO_2 dissolves more rapidly, and the spectrophotometric characteristics as well as the ultramicroscopic picture indicate a high degree of dispersion and a smaller no. of monodisperse groups of particles. Hardening of gelatin due to the formation of trivalent Mn compds. was also observed. This could be prevented by using gelatin with a Cr no. of not less than 3.40 for antihalation layers. The degree of freedom from halation was detd. with Eder-Hecht's sensitometer by use of an optical wedge with a large const. (0.5) to det. accurately the threshold of halation. The calcn. was carried out by means of the formula $\log R = 0.5 \times l$ where l is the distance in cm. between the threshold of d. and the threshold of halation. The optimal amt. of antihalation soln. used for a 9 × 12 cm. plate was 2 cc. for orthochromatic and 4-5 cc. for panchromatic emulsions. Expts. show that addn. of Mn hydroxide to an emulsion reduces the optical d. and causes a decrease of the sensitivity. W. R. R.

VYSHESLAVTSOV, A.

VYSHESLAVTSOV, A. Ocherki perom i karandashem iz krugosvietnago plavaniia v 1857, 1858 i 1860 godakh. Sanktpeterburg, 1862. 600 p.
DLC: Unclass.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Unol.

VYSHETRAVSKII, S. A.

VYSHETRAVSKII, S. A.
Neftianoe khoziaistvo Rossii za poslednee 10-letie. Moskva, Gosizdat, 1920. 279, viii p.

DLC: HD9575.R82V9

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

VYSHETRAVSKII, S.A.

VYSHETRAVSKII, S.A. Neftianoe khoziaistvo Rossii za poslednee 10-letie. Moskva, Gosizdat, 1920. 279, viii p.

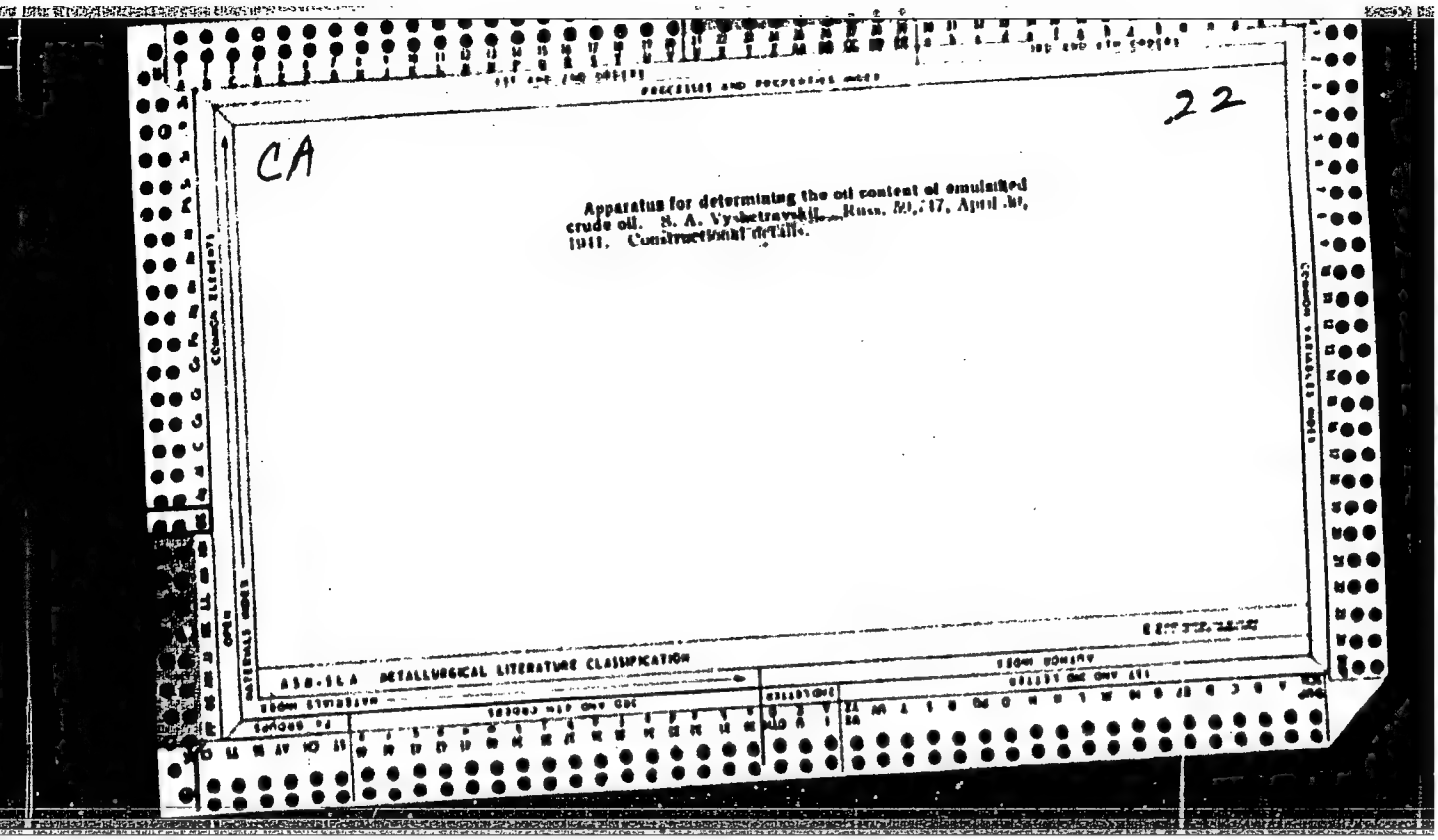
DLC: HD9575.R82V9

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

VYSHETRAVSKII, S. A.

VYSHETRAVSKII, S. A. Neftianoe khoziaistvo Rossii za poslednee 10-letie. Moskva, Gosizdat, 1920; 279 , viii p.
DLC: HD9575.R82V9

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.



22

CA

Apparatus for determining the oil content of emulsified crude oil. S. A. Vyshetravskii. Russ. 30,417, April 30, 1941. Constructional details.

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

METEL'SKIY, A.N.; PORITSKIY, M.P.; STEBLOVSKIY, B.A.; VYSHNIKOV, I.Ye.; POLYAKOV, A.Ye.

Welding sliding freight car roofs made of AMg6 alloy. Avtom. svar. 18 no.8:75 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 1665-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024353 CZ/0037/64/000/005/0411/0414

55
52
B

AUTHOR: Vysin, Vratislav; Tillich, Josef

TITLE: Specific heat of the spin system at positive and negative absolute temperatures

SOURCE: Ceskoslovensky casopis pro fysiku, no. 5, 1964, 411-414

TOPIC TAGS: specific heat, spin system, temperature dependence, constant magnetic field

ABSTRACT: Shown is the dependence of the specific heat of a spin system on the spin temperature for a constant magnetic field. A detailed calculation is performed for a system with equidistant energy levels. A physical interpretation is also given of the maxima and minima on the curves of the dependence of C_H on β, where $\beta = -1/kT$. "The authors thank J.P. Terlecki and Prof. I.P. Bazarov from the Moscow State University for discussion on negative absolute temperatures." Orig. art. has: 11 formulas, 1 graph.

Card 1/2

L 1665-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024353

ASSOCIATION: Katedra teoreticke fysiky a astronomie prirodovedecke fakulty University Palackeho, Olomouci (Department of Theoretical Physics and Astronomy, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Palacky University)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun62	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: NP, TD
NR REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 006	JPRS

Card 2/2

NOVAK, Jaromir, inz.; VYSIN, Vaclav; JAROS, Alois; LEJHANEC Josef.

Improvement of the quality of cemented carbides used in percussion drilling. Rudy 12 no.2:54-59 F'64

1. Ustav pro vyzkum rud, Praha, vedouci koordinacni pracoviste pro vrtaci a trhaci techniku.

83901
S/020/60/134/003/014/020
B016/B054

5.3700

AUTHORS: Razuvayev, G. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR,
Latyayeva, V. N., and Vyshinskaya, L. I.

TITLE: Some Reactions of Bis-cyclopentadienyl-diphenyl Titanium

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 3,
pp. 612-614

TEXT: The authors compare some chemical properties of $(C_5H_5)_2TiAr_2$ with those of other organometallic compounds (Ar = aryl radical). To compare reactivity, they applied the exchange reaction radical - halogen for $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ and $(C_6H_5)_2Hg$ on the one hand, and for $(C_5H_5)_2Ti(C_6H_5)_2$ and $HgCl_2$ on the other. From a boiling solution of the components in benzene or methylene chloride, they isolated a) about 20% of the expected phenyl mercury chloride from benzene, and b) nearly the theoretical yield from methylene chloride. The reaction with sublimate was carried out in CCl_4 or in benzene at 80°C. The main products obtained were: bis-

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83901

Some Reactions of Bis-cyclopentadienyl-diphenyl Titanium

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cyclopentadienyl-titanium dichloride and phenyl mercury chloride (1 : 2). The authors conclude from this ratio that in CCl_4 mainly (at about 70%) an exchange reaction takes place between bis-cyclopentadienyl-diphenyl titanium and the sublimate according to equation (2). In benzene solutions, the bis-cyclopentadienyl-titanium dichloride yield decreased to 24% while up to 90% of phenyl mercury chloride was formed. Further, chloro benzene, diphenyl, and calomel were isolated from the CCl_4 medium. Phenol also formed in the presence of atmospheric oxygen. The formation of these by-products is explained by a parallel reaction of the initial organo-titanium compound with the solvent. For this reason, the authors carried out the dissociation reactions of $(C_5H_5)_2Ti(C_6H_5)_2$ in different solvents. With the exclusion of air, the original yellow color of the solution changed to dark green due to heating. The latter color corresponds to the paramagnetic form of bis-cyclopentadiene titanium (Ref. 4). The formation of chloro benzene and small amounts of diphenyl in a CCl_4 medium is known (Ref. 5). The authors assumed an original homolysis of the $Ti-C_6H_5$ bond and the formation of a free phenyl radical; to check this assumption they allowed $(C_5H_5)_2Ti(C_6H_5)_2$ to react with methyl- and isopropyl alcohol,

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Some Reactions of Bis-cyclopentadienyl-diphenyl Titanium

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as well as with chloroform. On the basis of the results, the authors assume the following reaction mechanism: the initial titanium compound decomposes when heated or subjected to ultraviolet radiation, along with the separation of the phenyl radical and the formation of paramagnetic, dark-green bis-cyclopentadiene titanium. The behavior of the resulting phenyl radicals depends on the type of solvent: in benzene, they yield diphenyl, whereas in alcohol solutions or in chloroform they attract the hydrogen to form benzene. All reactions mentioned remind one very much of the thermo- and photoreactions of diphenyl mercury with alcohols, with CCl_4, and with chloroform, which proceed according to a free-radical mechanism. There are 5 references: 1 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N.I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry of the Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1960

Card 3/3

VYSHINSKAYA, O.I.

VYSHINSKAYA, O.I.

Kharakteristiki 4-lopastnykh metallicheskikh vintov TSAGI tipa LSMV-4. (TSAGI. Tekhnicheskie zametki, 1939, no.193, p. 1-12, illus, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Characteristics of the four-blade metal propeller of the LSMV-4 CAHI type.

TL570.M6 no.193

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress. 1955

VYSHINSKAYA, O.I

VYSHINSKAYA, O.I.

Kharakteristiki vintov TSAGI tipa 2 SMV-2 (TSAGI. Tekhnicheskie zametki, 1939, no. 193, p. 13-23, illus., diagrs.)

Title tr.: Characteristics of propellers of the 2SMV-2 CAHI type.

TL570.M6 no.193

SO: Aeronautical Siences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress. 1955.

LEVITSKIY, Vladimir Nikolayevich, inzh.; VYSHKIND, L.Ya., red.

[Instruments and devices for linear and angular measurements] Pribory i prisposobleniia dlia lineinykh i uglovykh izmerenii. Leningrad, 1964. 36 p. (MIRA 17:9)

VYSHKIND, P.; POZDNIN, B.

Explorers of the future. Rech.transp. 20 no.5:41-44 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Gorodets (Gorkiy Province)—Ships—Maintenance and repair)

VYSKOCIL, Jiri, prof. dr., (Brno, Pekarska 53); KUCERA, Vladislav

Dynamic changes in the mechanical ventilation in working coal-miners during 10 years in relation to chronic bronchitis and pneumoconiosis. Prac. lek. 17 no.3:89-93 Ap'65.

1. Klinika nemoci z povolani lekarske fakulty University J.E. Purkyne v Brne (prednostat prof. dr. J. Vyskocil).

VYSHKOVSKIY, YEZHI, CAND TECH SCI, "~~INVESTIGATION~~ Study OF THE EFFECT OF COLD-~~WORKING ON QUALITIES~~ treatment upon the properties OF TEMPERED STEELS." LENINGRAD, 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR. LENINGRAD POLYTECH INST IMENI M. I. KALININ). (KL-DV, 11-61, 218).

VYSHKOVSKIY, Yu.G.

Advantageousness of applying stepped hardening to steels having to undergo cold working. Trudy LPI no.234:39-43 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

BELYAVSKAYA, M., kand. ekonom. nauk; VYSHKVARTSEVA, L., kand. ekonom. nauk

Improve the analysis of the performance of the Repair and Operating Center of the fleet. Rech. transp. 23 no.1:54-59 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:11)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.

Possible task. Prof.-tekh.obr. 19 no.2:6-8 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mechanical engineering—Study and teaching)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, I.

Filmstrips in mechanical drawing classes. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.6:12-14 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Mechanical drawing—Audio-visual aids)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, Isaak Samuilovich; TRZHETSYAK, Leonid Isayevich; GROYS, Kh.L., nauchnyy red.; SUKHAREVA, R.A., red.; DORODNOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of teaching mechanical drawing; in vocational and technical schools]Metodika prepodavaniia cherchcniia v professional'no-tekhnicheskikh uchilishchakh. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 228 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Mechanical drawing—Study and teaching)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S. A.

"On the Problems of the Legal Status of the Arctic," Sov. Gosudarstvo i pravo, No.7, pp 36-45, 1952

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A.

ROVICH, Ya.

A book on world shipping: "World's sea lanes and shipping." S.A.Vyshnepol'skii. Reviewed by IA.Rovich. Mor.flot 15 no.4:31-32 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Shipping) (Vyshnepol'skiĭ, S.A.)

STEPANENKO, Stanislav Ivanovich; BEREZINA, Yu.I., red.; VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A., retsenzent; FEDYAYEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Waterways of the Chinese People's Republic] Vodnye puti Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respubliki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 81 p. (MIRA 12:2)

(China--Inland water transportation)

VYSHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A.

The Northwest Passage. Let. Sev. 2:234-238 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta.
(Northwest Passage)

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